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MALTBY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1967

M A L T B Y U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

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To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Appointment System in General Practice

A third of all practices are now on appointment systems. The great majority of doctors and patients are satisfied with their working. The waiting times for patients are halved. Most patients are punctual in keeping their appointments and only ten per cent are more than five minutes late.

The success of the system depends to a large extent on the organising ability of the receptionists and their attitude to the patients. On an average, receptionists' working times have to be increased by 10 to 12 hours per week per doctor.

It is considered that an appointment system causes a decrease in trivial consultations and an increase in non-trivial ones.

Children in Care

The main causes for children being admitted to Children's Homes are the illness, confinement or desertion of the mother.

In spite of the continual improvement in housing, bad home conditions are given as an increasing cause for the removal of children to the care of the local authorities.

It is generally acknowledged that a child is better brought up in a family than in an institution, no matter how kindly and carefully run, so that children's departments are placing more children with foster parents than formerly and legal adoptions continue to rise.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip

One of the greatest successes in recent years has been the disappearance of cases of congenital dislocation of the hip due to a test carried out by Health Visitors and doctors in all babies born in the district shortly after birth.

Two recent cases which were detected and successfully treated emphasize the value of the Ortolani Test. By making simple movements of the child's legs a click can be detected in cases where the head of the femur is outside its socket. With splinting, the head of the femur can be held in place so that the child, usually a girl, is able to walk like a normal person and avoids the severe crippling of a dislocated hip.

Early Discharge of Maternity Patients

Thirteen thousand maternity cases in different parts of the country have been discharged home after 48 hours and it has been found in practice that there is no additional risk to the mother and child provided the cases are selected and provided there is adequate help in the home after discharge.

An increasing number of mothers are asking to go home at an increasingly early date after delivery.

Aid for the Disabled

One of the shocks a patient commonly experiences on becoming seriously disabled is to find how many activities that he formerly took for granted are now beyond his reach. Instead of trying to get up the imposing flight of steps to the public library or cinema, up which normal folk skip so blithely, he prefers not to use the library or cinema at all.

It is estimated that one in seven of the population has a permanent physical disability or an infirmity associated with age, so that some regard for their needs is necessary in the design of buildings. This is particularly required in buildings for old people, in schools and hospitals, but they might be incorporated in shops, stores, churches, libraries, hotels and cinemas.

A new code of practice is published by the British Standards Institution, setting out the requirements of the disabled.

Place of the Mentally Retarded

Although the cost of maintaining subnormal patients in hospital is low - £9 per week, compared with £38 in children's hospitals - there is no doubt that most of these cases are better in the community earning their living in simple occupations or attending the Training Centre where they can carry out simple work under supervision. There is no evidence that the prevalence of low-grade mentally subnormals is increasing.

The subject is reviewed in the report of a Royal Commission recently published.

Scabies

This disease has become more common recently in a nation-wide epidemic.

A mite burrows into the skin and causes redness and itching. The disease is spread by personal contact and whole families become infected.

There is some evidence that benzyl benzoate is not proving so effective in curing the disease as it was in the War years and a new preparation is being tried locally.

A common cause of failure is that all contacts must be treated. These include the boy friend, grannie in bed upstairs, and the lodger in the back room.

Much more thorough treatment is required.

Asian Immigrants

In some districts of the West Riding, the health of Asian immigrants is one of the main social problems. The chief hazards are pulmonary tuberculosis, venereal disease, hookworm infection and accidents due to unfamiliar surroundings.

The infant mortality of Asian immigrants soon falls to that of the English population of similar housing and employment backgrounds. Notifications of tuberculosis and venereal disease decline rapidly and the health problem becomes little different from those of our own population.

The pattern of immigration is changing, male workers are no longer arriving in large numbers but their families are coming and are making a considerable impact. Patience is needed to give help and advice against a background of different cultures and languages.

Acute Poisoning

Each year, 36,000 patients are admitted to hospital with acute poisoning and 6,000 people die of it. About two-thirds of the patients are suffering from overdoses of sedatives and, above all, from barbiturates. This is not surprising when it is realised that 30 million prescriptions for sedative drugs are dispensed annually in England and Wales alone.

A proposal has been put forward that intensive care units should be set up in hospitals. A less direct method would be to discourage the excessive demand by the general public for tablets.

Distribution of Dentists

As is the case with so many other services, London and the Home Counties have an unfair share of dental attention.

The ratio of dentists to population is one to 2,418 in London, one to 2,925 in Middlesex, while in the unfortunate North, there is one dentist to 7,176 people in Durham and one dentist to 7,546 in Staffordshire.

Dr. Davies, County Dental Officer, estimates that the West Riding proportion is one dentist to 7,000 population, but this figure does not include County Boroughs as is the basis of the Ministry statistics.

Spread of Influenza

A special investigation carried out among children in South Yorkshire by Professor Stuart Harris of Sheffield University, has added to our knowledge upon influenza. This must be an encouragement to the parents of children who suffered some discomfort during the blood sampling and nasal swabbing of the past three years.

Results of research are rather complicated and difficult to understand, but in plain terms, it is now possible to measure the resistance of different groups of the population to the various varieties of influenza and tell whether an epidemic due to A2 or B virus, for example, is likely. Theoretically, it should be possible to vaccinate the population with a particular strain of influenza when the resistance of the population to this virus is low. In this way, epidemics could be prevented.

Drug-taking by the Young

Drug-taking in this area has not reached the serious proportions experienced in large cities such as London and Birmingham, mainly because there is no well-organised source of supply.

Many thefts are occurring in shops and warehouses and extra safeguards are obviously required in storage.

The general public should be educated to understand that drug-taking is not an exciting new fashion but an anti-social and deadly disease. A drug pusher is akin to a poisoner. A drug addict is a person seriously ill with a contagious disease.

The few doctors who have created a serious problem by over-prescribing heroin and cocaine, stand condemned. More care is required in the prescription of amphetamines, barbiturates and other drugs which lead to dependence.

Oral Contraceptives

Careful statistical research shows that oral contraceptives increase the risk of blood clotting in the veins three times. It is estimated that of the 800,000 women in this country taking the pill, three die each year from blood clotting. This can be compared with the risk of blood clot deaths in pregnancy which is six times the average rate.

There are three different elements in an oral contraceptive and active steps are being taken to see which of the three causes blood clots and if the risk can be eliminated by altering the composition of the pill.

Attitudes to Smoking

There seems to be no limit to the ability of the individual to hoodwink himself about his own failings. Chronic alcoholics usually insist that they are moderate, social, drinkers. Fast driving addicts usually complain that the real danger on the road comes from slow-driving, stick-in-the-muds. In the same way, heavy smokers shut their eyes to the fact that cigarette smoking is the main cause of cancer of the lung as well as of certain types of heart and lung disease. The results from special clinics for smokers have been disappointing. Among men anxious to rid themselves of the habit, only 30 per cent stopped smoking and half of these relapsed after six months.

Public Health Departments are urged to use propaganda to dissuade school children from smoking, as if a few lectures and films can possibly compete with the millions spent by the tobacco industry on television, newspapers and bill hoardings.

Children are not impressed by the fact that they may develop lung cancer in twenty or forty years' time. This seems a lifetime away to a child.

Possibly the most useful propaganda at the present time would be to persuade the Government to increase taxation on tobacco.

Freezing to Death

Two years ago, this Committee was given a report upon the risks of elderly people and babies being exposed to dangerously low temperatures in their homes.

Another national report has been received upon the admission of 136 cases to hospital between February and April of last year. Most of the cases were below 1 year of age or people over 65 years of age.

The old people were generally living alone, either in poorly heated homes or sleeping out of doors: the babies had inadequate mothers or cold homes.

Temperatures of these patients were recorded down to 80°F instead of the normal 98.4°F.

It is estimated that 9,000 patients can be admitted to hospital with dangerously low temperatures during spells of severe weather and that the death rate can reach 40 per cent. This danger is not adequately appreciated.

Low-reading clinical thermometers are supplied to all staff by the County Council so that hypothermia can be recognised.

The Ministry of Social Security gives help in paying for fuel for all elderly people in need and pays for the installation and upkeep of automatic heating appliances in privately owned houses where there are physically handicapped and housebound elderly people. Local Councils are expected to provide these for their own tenants.

Down and Out

A recently published survey by the National Assistance Board on homeless single persons showed that on 8th December, 1963, 26,884 men and 1,905 women were living in 550 lodging-houses, hostels and shelters. At any time, about 1,000 people were sleeping rough.

A sample of the lodging house population in Edinburgh showed that 10 per cent had tuberculosis, 12 per cent mental disorder and 9 per cent chronic alcoholism.

Rhythm of Life

More attention is being paid to the health and efficiency of workers in industry who are on a different shift each week. Travel by jet aircraft has brought home to us that we are creatures of rhythm; we live adapted to a particular light rhythm and suffer malaise for a few days whenever we are jolted out of it.

The Englishman suddenly transported to New York continues to keep Greenwich mean time for a few days in his body chemistry, in spite of changes in the times of his sleep, his meals and work.

Control of rhythm is by the hypothalamus in the central nervous system and new discoveries in the working of this centre should add to the comfort of people when work suddenly changes from day to night time.

Too Prolific Man

By the end of the century, the already great population of Africa, Asia and Latin America will have more than doubled, while those of North America will have increased by more than 50 per cent and of Europe by 30 per cent.

Food production shows no sign at present of being able to keep up with the forecast increases in population. 'This' says the report of a recent Medical Association meeting in Karachi, 'is one of the biggest health problems facing the world today.'

Fitness to Drive

A survey of the disabilities of 1,190 motorists was made by a Welsh doctor in a rural area.

77 car drivers had physical defects and 32 mental illnesses. Six cases were under treatment for cancer, nine for high blood pressure, six for severe anaemia, six for coronary thrombosis and eleven for epilepsy.

No suggestion was made in the report that the medical examination of drivers was necessary. Unfortunately, the drivers with the worst record for accidents are not those with physical and mental defects but young men between 18 and 24 years of age who are perfectly fit.

Alcohol and the Law

On 9th October, the Road Safety Act came into operation, making it an offence for a motorist to drive if his blood alcohol level was over 80 mg./100 ml.

The ability of most drivers to drive properly is impaired when the blood alcohol is well below this level.

It is easy to advise the public that they should not drive after drinking. Many people will find this impossible. A homely guide which has no legal standing is to limit oneself to three half-pints of beer or three single-measure whiskies. This suggestion again is not likely to be attractive to regular drinkers. The general public is already aware of the risks of taking alcohol while under treatment with barbiturates or tranquillisers.

The most important aspect in prosecution is to convince the public that blood samples give results without chance errors.

Progress with Air Pollution

The National Survey on Air Pollution reports a decrease in smoke concentration and in sulphur dioxide concentration over the country as a whole.

The level of air pollution depends upon the amount of material emitted and on the weather conditions determining how much pollution is blown away, so that the weather is a major factor in setting the pattern of pollution from year to year.

The Clean Air Act is helping to clear the air of smoke, but the removal of sulphur dioxide presents a greater problem. There has been a decrease in that of fuel oil, most of which has a high sulphur content. In factories, the most practicable way of limiting pollution from sulphur dioxide at present is by sending it aloft by suitable chimneys and with a high speed of emission so that the gas is diluted before coming down again.

Smoke and sulphur dioxide are only indices of air pollution. There are other harmful substances which contribute to the production of chronic bronchitis and worsen the plight of the patient with chronic lung disease.

Air Pollution from Car Exhaust Gases

From 1st January, 1968, new cars sold in the U.S.A. are not permitted to discharge more than 2% carbon monoxide and 375 parts per million of hydrocarbons in their exhaust gases when their engines are less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ litres.

These pollution levels are exceeded by all cars in this country. Carbon monoxide is usually 4 per cent of exhaust gases, increasing to 8 per cent when the car is decelerating or idling. Carburetters usually operate on a richer mixture than is necessary for complete combustion.

It seems likely that some injection system will become necessary.

The problem is one of importance from the public health point of view. Air pollution is particularly bad in prolonged traffic blocks in large cities.

Holidays in Spain

150 cases of typhoid fever are notified in England and Wales each year and half of these are contracted on holidays abroad. A very much larger number of visitors abroad suffer from symptoms of food poisoning.

The risk of infection is very considerably reduced by taking precautions with drinking water and food. Only bottled water or boiled water should be consumed and food should only be taken from reliable premises where it is prepared under hygienic conditions.

To prevent typhoid T.A.B. injections reduce the risk by 70% but tend to cause severe reactions and are hardly justified before a two-week holiday.

Computer Records

From 1st July, a computer record will be made of all children born in the area and notices will be sent from the computer when immunisation injections are due and when medical examinations are necessary.

At the present time, 10,000 clinic records are kept of children under 5 years of age, 15,000 cards are kept for school children and 10,000 immunisation records require regular attention.

Record keeping and filing for 35,000 cards is obviously a laborious and time-consuming business. It is hoped that the computer will simplify this work.

J. M. Watt

Medical Officer of Health

M A L T B Y U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1967

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	4,788
Population (estimated mid-1967)	...	...	...	...	...	14,810
Number of houses	...	...	...	...	...	4,306
Rateable value at 1.4.67	...	...	...	...	...	£346,841
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,385.0s.0d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	279
Live birth-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	17.1
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	285
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	...	...	...	...	...	25
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	21.6
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	17.9
Peri-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	39
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	5.7
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	-
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	124
Death-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	8.4
Comparability factors - Births	...	...	...	...	...	.91
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.49

Population

The estimated population was 14,810 for 1967. The census figure in 1961 was 13,691.

Births

A total of 279 live births was notified to the Maltby Urban District during 1967. This gave a crude rate of 18.8 per thousand and a comparable rate of 17.10 per thousand population.

The stillbirth rate for the same period was 21 per thousand live and stillbirths; 6 stillbirths having been recorded.

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Live Births	152	145	7	127	118	9
Stillbirths	6	4	2	-	-	-

Deaths

124 deaths were recorded by the Registrar General and allocated to Maltby Urban District for the year under review. A table showing age distribution, etc., is given overleaf.

The crude death-rate was 8.4 per thousand and the comparable death-rate was 12.51 per thousand.

Infant Deaths

The deaths of seven infants under one year were notified during 1967. The infant death-rate was 25.0 per thousand live births.

I give below particulars of the infant deaths notified:-

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
9 lbs.	4 months	1.a Bronchopneumonia.
2 lbs. 10½ ozs.	1 day	1.a Foetal atelectasis of lungs. b Prematurity.
2 lbs. 4 ozs.	13 hours	1.a Foetal atelectasis b Prematurity.
3 lbs. 5 ozs.	4 hours	1.a Asphyxia neonatorum. b Foetal atelectasis. 2. Prematurity.
10 lbs.	1 week	Acute infection of the respiratory tract.
2 lbs. 13 ozs.	7 hours	1.a Asphyxia neonatorum. b Neonatal atelectasis. c Prematurity.
1 lb. 10 ozs.	11 hours	1.a Atelectasis. b Prematurity.

Causes of Death at different periods of Life during 1967 in the Maltby Urban District.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								75 and over
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-
Coronary disease, angina	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	6
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
Hypertension with heart disease	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	6
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	4
Other heart disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other circulatory disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Pneumonia	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	M	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Congenital malformations	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
	F	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-

Causes of Death at different periods of Life during 1967 in the Maltby Urban District (Continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years							75 and over
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-
All other accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all causes.	M	72	4	-	-	-	1	8	1	8	20	29
	F	52	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	9	14	20

Deaths of Infants

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Under 1 year of age	4	4	-	3	3	-
Under 4 weeks of age	4	4	-	2	2	-
Under 1 week of age	3	3	-	2	2	-

Trend of Infant Deaths over the past Ten Years:-

Y E A R	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rates
1958	282	11	39
1959	303	5	16
1960	281	8	28
1961	345	12	35
1962	280	4	25
1963	310	6	19
1964	304	13	42
1965	305	4	13
1966	303	7	23
1967	279	7	25

E P I D E M I O L O G Y

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases

<u>DISEASE</u>	Age in Years										Totals
	Under 1 yr.	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25+	Age unknown	
Measles	1	11	17	12	16	24	1	-	-	1	83
Whooping cough	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	5
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Tuberculosis

	<u>Maltby Urban District</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Number of cases on register at 1.1.67.	55	14	4	2
Number of cases notified for first time.	2	1	-	-
Number of cases added to register.	-	-	-	-
Number of cases removed from register.	3	1	-	-
Number of cases remaining on register at 31.12.67.	54	14	4	2

Mass Radiography

I give below details of surveys undertaken by the Mass Radiography Unit during the year.

<u>Survey undertaken at</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Abnormalities discovered</u>			
		<u>Tuberculosis</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Active</u>	<u>Inactive</u>		
Byfords Limited.	668	-	2	6	8
Hacksaws Limited.	334	-	2	4	6
Public sessions at Edward Dunn Memorial Hall.	849	-	7	35	42

The non-tuberculous abnormalities discovered are classified as follows:-

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Number</u>
Abnormalities of Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues	6
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	2
Bronchiectasis	3
Emphysema	2
Pulmonary fibrosis - non-tuberculous	10
Pneumoconiosis - uncertified at time of attendance	6
" - already certified at time of attendance	5
Pleural thickening or calcification -non-tuberculous	1
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus	1
Acquired abnormalities of the heart and vessels	8
Miscellaneous	1

CARE OF MOTHERS AND

YOUNG CHILDREN

Domiciliary and Institutional Births

D E T A I L S	B I R T H S				TOTALS
	<u>Domiciliary</u> <u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Institutional</u> <u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	609	5	1,259	6	1,879
Inward transfers	4	-	887	34	925
Total notifications received	613	5	2,146	40	2,804
Outward transfers	11	-	629	4	644
Total adjusted notifications	602	5	1,517	36	2,160

Midwifery

The most striking feature in the Midwifery Service was the reduction in domiciliary confinements which fell to a new low level of 611 deliveries. For many years, midwives attended over 1,000 home confinements. The reduction was due to increased admissions to maternity homes and hospitals for short-stay admission of two to seven days. Listerdale Maternity Home was able to admit extra cases due to the provision of extra beds.

It was necessary for midwives to give nursing attention to the majority of hospital discharge cases and midwives paid 263 visits at the request of the hospital staffs to assess the suitability of the home for domiciliary confinement or for early discharge.

Ante-natal care was carried out systematically and relaxation exercises classes were held.

Instead of working in fixed districts, all Midwives were allocated to the practices of Family doctors.

Four Midwives attended refresher courses, one midwife retired and one resigned.

One new appointment was made.

Number of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year					
Domiciliary Cases					
Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	Cases in Institutions
Doctor present at any stage of labour	Doctor not present at any stage of labour	Doctor present at any stage of labour (either the booked doctor or another).	Doctor not present at any stage of labour.		
4	15	279	312	610	1,265

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by Domiciliary Midwives on discharge:-

(i)	At forty-eight hours	...	...	...	...	123
(ii)	After forty-eight hours, up to and including the fifth day	...	....	...		702
(iii)	After the fifth but before the tenth day	...				<u>237</u>
						<u>1,062</u>

Obstetric Flying Squad

Number of occasions services called upon during year	6
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Administration of Inhalational Analgesics

Cases where analgesia was administered by Domiciliary Midwives:-

(a)	Pethidine	...	...	...	150
(b)	Trilene with Pethidine	...			194
(c)	Trilene alone	...	...		148

Statutory Notices

Four statutory notices in respect of stillbirths were received from Midwives in the Division during the year.

General practitioners were called in to give medical aid at, or in connection with domiciliary confinements in 68 instances.

Medical Aid Notices

<u>Issued for:-</u>	Number issued because of complications arising in/during -			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary cases	15	31	6	8
(b) Cases in Institutions	-	-	8	-
(c) Totals	15	31	14	8

Cervical Cytology

<u>Name and Address of Clinic</u>	No. of sessions held during year.	No. of patients attending for first time.	Total No. of smears taken.	No. of patients with positive smears.
Brinsworth	5	38	38	-
Swallownest	14	194	195	1
Dinnington	5	75	76	-
Maltby	22	193	193	-
Thurcroft	6	98	98	-
Dalton	*	7	8	1
Kiveton Park	3	33	33	-
Brampton Bierlow	15	52	53	-
Whiston	2	16	16	-
Wickersley.	*	12	12	-
*Smears taken during ante-natal sessions.				
Totals -	72	718	722	2

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - ATTENDANCES

Name of Centre	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:-			Total number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in:-			Total attendances during the year.
	1967	1966	1962-1965		1967	1966	1962-1965.	
Brinsworth	201	259	124	584	2,285	1,842	1,000	5,127
Catcliffe	43	36	14	93	337	336	160	833
Cortonwood	53	47	30	130	757	1,024	619	2,400
Dalton	153	128	79	360	1,306	1,189	591	3,086
Dinnington	226	133	295	654	2,218	1,729	955	4,902
Kiveton Park	100	19	1	120	1,147	583	183	1,913
Laughton	4	4	8	16	24	43	64	131
Maltby	272	205	6	483	2,334	1,600	512	4,446
Swallownest	189	213	369	771	1,760	1,386	1,302	4,448
Thurcroft	66	87	130	283	1,203	1,246	1,119	3,568
Treeton	40	35	23	98	297	163	159	619
Whiston	68	65	54	187	533	740	688	1,961
Wickersley	322	335	138	795	1,813	1,493	640	3,946
Mobile Clinics	164	70	56	290	1,520	813	398	2,731
Totals -	1,901	1,636	1,327	4,864	17,534	14,187	8,390	40,111

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting

<u>Cases visited by Health Visitors</u>	No. of cases i.e. first visits.	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits
1. Children born in 1967.	2,223	5,173
2. Children born in 1966.	1,637	4,043
3. Children born in 1962-65.	2,133	5,048
4. Total number of children in lines 1-3	5,993	14,264
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits).	885	1,593
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	498	-
7. Mentally disordered persons.	19	38
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	11	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospitals (other than mental hospitals).	308	356
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	259	-
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work).	164	176
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	144	178
13. Other cases.	-	8,644

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified in the Division during 1967.

Phenylketonuria Testing

Number of babies tested	...	...	...	...	1,983
During the 4th week of age or under	...	...	...	...	1,192
Over 4 weeks, but less than 6 weeks	...	...	...	...	248
6 weeks of age or over	...	...	...	...	543

All the tests were found to be negative.

Ortolani Test

- (a) Number of babies referred to specialists during the year and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and splinted ... 3
- (b) Number of babies referred to specialists and said not to be cases of congenital dislocation of the hip -
- (c) Number of babies referred to specialists, not splinted but given appointments for further investigation ... 1

Distribution of Dried Milk and Other Foods

I am, again, grateful to the members of the various Voluntary Committees who give their time week after week to attend the clinics for the purpose of selling milk foods, weighing babies, etc. This help is also greatly appreciated by the mothers.

Health Visiting

All the Health Visiting staff were attached to medical practices, Two Health Visitors maintained weekly visits to the Rotherham Hospital and Sheffield Children's Hospital and regular visits were paid to the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield. These contacts gave a valuable exchange of information.

One of the most important new developments in the Health Visiting Service was the detection of congenital defects as soon as possible after birth. Congenital dislocation of the hip, phenylketonuria and deafness were ascertained by routine tests in the first weeks of life.

Spina bifida and hydrocephalus were immediately reported to the surgeons of the Children's Hospital for operation and conditions such as mental subnormality were ascertained by testing in babyhood.

There were two resignations and two new appointments during the year. Three Health Visitors attended refresher courses and one Health Visitor acted as a Field work Instructor for the Sheffield Training Scheme.

Care of the Unmarried Mothers and their Children

91 cases in the Division were reported to me for attention during 1967.

41 mothers were under 20 years, 34 were 20 to 30 years and 16 were 30 years and upwards.

64 were single women, 16 married women but had illegitimate pregnancies, 7 were widowed or divorced women.

Settlement of these cases was as follows:-

- 61 mothers kept their babies.
- 13 babies were adopted.
- 7 babies were fostered.
- 5 babies died.
- 4 cases were settled by marriage.
- 1 baby was taken to the grandparents' home.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes

Two meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held in 1967 and sixteen problem families were put under review. Full attendances of members of the Co-ordinating Committee occurred at both meetings and individual members benefited greatly by reports upon the various services involved.

Two problem families were given Home Help Service during the year, in one case, the Home Help was sent to clean up the house so that workmen could carry out a re-conditioning scheme of the premises for the National Coal Board. One family, where the father was a widower and under the supervision of the Mental Welfare Officer, was given Home Help assistance and a rent guarantee.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

SERVICE

Home Help Service

Number of Home Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.67 - 161

Cases provided with domestic help during the year:-

	Number of cases			Hours Employed
	From previous year	New cases	Total	
(i) Aged 65 or over on first visit during year ...	591	142	739	131,293
(ii) Under 65 years on first visit during year:-				
(a) chronic sick and tuberculous ...	27	8	35	5,913
(b) mentally disordered	1	-	1	-
(c) maternity ...	1	128	129	7,528
(d) others ...	2	11	13	942
Totals -	628	289	917	145,676

Chiropody

21% of old age pensioners received chiropody treatment; the following table shows the numbers treated, etc., for the Divisional area.

Total number of patients treated in Divisional area.			Total Number of Treatments Given											
			In Chiropodists' Surgeries			In Voluntary Association's premises or Clinics.			Domiciliary			Total Number of Treatments		
P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.
2,218	135	3	1,138	19	-	6,470	136	3	3,696	115	-	11,304	270	3

Home Nursing

There was a slight increase in the patients attended by the Home Nurses and this increase was noted in children under 5 years of age. More than half the Nurses' work load was concerned with the care of elderly people.

Several modern aids for the prevention of bed sores were in use, including the Ripple bed, the Marathon Dri-sheet and the Sleepskin Medical Pad. All of these aids brought increased comfort to the helpless patients.

The Home Nurses paid more visits to doctors' surgeries and treated 2,969 patients.

The Night-sitter Service increased during the year and two additional persons were added to the staff.

A full establishment of nurses was maintained and three nurses attended the In-Service Training Course at Grantley Hall.

Home Nursing

The following table gives details of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division:-

<u>Classification</u>	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
1. Medical	1,715	36,085
2. Surgical.	693	13,830
3. Infectious Diseases.	33	69
4. Tuberculosis.	20	1,527
5. Maternal complications.	79	457
6. Other.	28	130
TOTALS ...	2,568	52,098
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	111	30,658
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	139	900
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	498	37,320

Extra Nourishment

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on 1.1.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31.12.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

Contact Scheme - Once again, I am grateful to the Consultant Chest Physician for the following details of people vaccinated at the Chest Clinic as contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

	AGE GROUPS												All Ages
	Under 1 yr. Months				Years								
	0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	
<u>Pre-vaccination Skin Test:-</u>													
No. skin tested :-													
Male	6	-	2	-	1	1	3	5	4	1	-	1	24
Female	9	1	2	5	4	1	1	6	3	2	1	2	37
TOTAL ...	15	1	4	5	5	2	4	11	7	3	1	3	61
<u>No. found positive:-</u>													
Male	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	1	9
Female	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	9
	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	5	3	1	-	3	18
<u>No. found negative:-</u>													
Male	6	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	15
Female	9	1	2	4	3	1	-	4	1	2	1	-	28
	15	1	3	4	4	2	1	6	4	2	1	-	43
<u>Vaccinated:-</u>													
Male	23	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	32
Female	22	1	2	4	3	1	-	4	1	2	1	-	41
	45	1	3	4	4	2	1	6	4	2	1	-	73
<u>Result of Vaccination:-</u>													
Male	14	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	22
Female	18	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	28
	32	-	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	-	50
<u>Unsuccessful:-</u>													
Male and Female ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Not finally ascertained:-</u>													
Male	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
Female	4	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	13
TOTAL ...	13	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	23

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Children born in years:-							
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1958-61	1953-57	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	1,141	563	59	20	33	40	8	1,864
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent course).	-	32	88	26	426	827	33	1,432

Immunisation in relation to Child Population:-

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1967	1 - 4 1963-1966	5 - 9 1958-1962	10 - 14 1953-1957	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster).					
a. 1963 - 1967	1,141	7,668	2,742	216	11,767
b. 1962 or earlier	-	-	6,306	4,819	11,125

Whooping cough Immunisation

Age at Final Injection

Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation (including temporary residents).

Under 6 months	824
6 months to one year	307
1 - 2	604
2 - 3	17
3 - 4	24
	<hr/>
	1,776
	<hr/>

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1967	1 - 4 1966-1963	5 - 9 1962-1958	10 - 14 1957-1953	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	1,132	7,097	7,354	2,661	18,244

Whooping cough Notifications and Deaths in relation to
Immunisation during the Year

Age at date of Notification	Number of cases Notified.	Number of cases included in preceding column in which child completed full course of immunisation.
Under 1	20	8
1	16	13
2	19	15
3	19	13
4	14	7
5 - 9	49	32
10 - 14	3	3
Totals -	140	91

Immunisation against Tetanus

	Children born in years:-							
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1958-62	1953-57	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	1,141	563	59	20	34	54	44	1,915
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).	-	32	94	32	437	875	66	1,536

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis

	Children born in years:-						
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63	Others	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	818	939	91	33	93	17	1,991
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).	-	1	8	9	1,491	85	1,594

Vaccination of Persons under Age 16
completed during 1967.

Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963		
Quadruple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple	1,131	553	51	17	37	2	1,791
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	10	10	8	3	31	11	73
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	3	55	58
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	818	939	91	33	93	17	1,991
Lines 1,2,3,4,5, (Diph.)	1,141	563	59	20	68	13	1,864
Lines 1,2,3,6,(Whooping cough)	1,131	553	51	17	37	2	1,791
Lines 1,2,4,7 (Tetanus)	1,141	563	59	20	71	68	1,922
Lines 1,8,9 (Polio.)	818	939	91	33	93	17	1,991

Reinforcing doses - Numbers of persons under 16:-

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963		
Quadruple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple	1	30	84	11	86	5	217
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	4	2	4	15	1,123	67	1,215
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1	-	6	6	41	57	111
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	-	1	8	9	1,491	85	1,594
Lines 1,2,3,4,5, (Diph.)	5	32	88	26	1,210	72	1,433
Lines 1,2,3,6,(Whooping cough)	1	30	84	11	86	5	217
Lines 1,2,4,7 (Tetanus)	6	32	94	32	1,250	129	1,543
Lines 1,8,9 (Polio.)	-	1	8	9	1,491	85	1,594

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of persons under Local Health Authority Care at 31st December, 1967.

	Mentally Ill				Elderly mentally infirm.	Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over			Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Total number	-	-	38	37	2	16	-	-	-	-	1	13	14	35	30	53	61	300
Attending workshops/occupation training centres.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	34	26	26	29	123
Awaiting entry to workshops/occupation training centres.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Receiving home training.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting home training.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident in L.A. home/hostel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident at L.A. expense in other homes/hostels	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private households.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attending day hospitals.	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Receiving home visits and not included in lines 2-10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	4	19	20	50
(b) others.	-	-	35	36	2	16	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	-	-	7	12	122

Number of persons referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1967.

Referred by -	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General practitioners.	1	-	37	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	97
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment.	-	-	18	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	75
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment.	-	-	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	36
(d) Local Education Authorities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	2	2	-	14
(e) Police and Courts.	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
(f) Other sources.	-	-	16	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	4	5	64
(g) Total.	1	-	85	163	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	10	1	6	6	7	290

Maltby Training Centre

Training centres for the subnormal or severely subnormal.

Age group provided for	Number of premises	Places	
		Junior	Adult
Under 16	-	-	-
16 and over	-	-	-
Junior and adult	1	68	62
	1	68	62

Number of Special Care Units within Centres ... 1

Number of places within Unit 17

THE HEALTH OF THE

SCHOOL CHILD

3,102 children were inspected during the year; of these, 3,096 were found to be in a satisfactory physical condition.

Defects found at periodic medical inspections during the year:-

Defect or Disease		Periodic inspections				Special Inspc'tn.
		ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL	
Skin	T O	1 46	- 13	- 21	1 80	- 6
Eyes - a. Vision	T O	32 87	6 31	22 48	60 166	5 35
b. Squint	T O	14 67	- 5	5 14	19 86	- 1
c. Other	T O	- 4	- 11	1 6	1 21	- -
Ears - a. Hearing	T O	4 72	- 19	4 28	8 119	- 28
b. Otitis Media	T O	1 44	- 8	- 10	1 62	- 3
c. Other	T O	- 37	- 8	- 13	- 58	- 2
Nose and Throat	T O	15 131	- 16	8 52	23 199	2 29
Speech	T O	7 48	- 2	- 14	7 64	2 6
Lymphatic Glands	T O	10 83	- 4	2 23	12 110	2 23
Heart	T O	2 55	- 10	1 33	3 98	- 37
Lungs	T O	1 40	- 13	- 29	1 82	- 18
Developmental - a. Hernia...	T O	- 16	- 6	- 5	- 27	- 5
b. Other	T O	2 49	- 11	- 16	2 76	- 33
Orthopaedic - a. Posture ...	T O	- 4	- 2	- 3	- 9	- -
b. Feet	T O	1 13	1 11	- 11	2 35	- 1
c. Other	T O	- 26	- 12	- 15	- 53	- 9
Nervous System - a. Epilepsy	T O	- 12	- 2	- 4	- 18	- 3
b. Other	T O	- 6	- 2	- 4	- 12	- 1
Psychological - a. Development	T O	- 12	- 2	- 7	- 21	- 4
b. Stability	T O	- 4	- 2	- 6	- 12	- 4
Abdomen	T O	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 5	- 1
Other	T O	15 66	- 14	11 42	26 122	2 22

Cleanliness of School Children

A total of 15,339 children were examined by Health Visitors and School Nurses at cleanliness surveys in schools. 75 were found to have head lice. Notices were issued in 20 cases.

Diseases of the Skin

During the year, 3 children were treated for impetigo, 7 for scabies and 38 for other skin conditions.

Specialists' Clinics

Ophthalmic Clinic

Number of children seen	...	...	...	...	1,523
Glasses were prescribed for 402 children.					
Number of repair forms issued	...	...	...	...	229

Paediatric Clinic

Number of children seen - School	...	...	...	105
	Pre-school	...	...	80
Number of attendances	...	...	...	250

Speech Therapy Clinic

87 children were treated by the Speech Therapists.

Child Guidance Clinic

Number of cases treated during the year..	...	133
Number of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	...	41
Number of cases carried forward	...	82
Number of cases referred from previous years...	...	53

Training Colleges - Medical Examination of Entrants

84 entrants for Training Colleges were examined and reports submitted to the appropriate colleges.

Children and Young Persons' Act, 1933 (Employment of Children)

The above Act requires children to be medically examined to decide their fitness for employment in entertainments or newspaper deliveries, etc. 86 children were examined under these regulations.

Audiometry

2,322 children were tested by Pure-tone Audiometer during 1967. 93 were referred for investigation.

29 children are known to be using hearing aids.

Dental Service

The following statistics have been supplied by Dr. H. Taylor, County Dental Officer:-

Number of children inspected	...	...	...	...	9,616
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	5,942
Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	5,054
Number treated	...	...	...	...	3,571
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	8,132
Number of temporary extractions...	...	...	...	...	5,543
Number of permanent extractions...	...	...	...	...	1,181
Number of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	2,592
Number of temporary fillings	...	...	...	...	160
Number of permanent fillings	...	...	...	...	5,869

A M B U L A N C E S E R V I C E

AMBULANCE SERVICE STATISTICS - For period 1.1.67 to 31.12.67

P A T I E N T S	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Out-Patients	2,400	2,156	2,365	2,394	2,477	2,512	2,312	2,306	2,397	2,514	2,512	2,266	28,611
Admissions	221	204	244	238	212	202	204	211	205	209	223	251	2,624
Discharges	166	182	182	148	179	163	155	163	150	164	167	176	1,995
Transfers	11	17	17	7	9	20	11	12	10	20	14	10	158
Accident Patients	51	55	59	70	82	89	67	103	81	87	76	62	882
	2,849	2,614	2,867	2,857	2,959	2,986	2,749	2,795	2,843	2,994	2,992	2,765	34,270
Stretcher Cases	285	268	324	278	275	289	253	298	265	285	320	307	3,447
Sitting Cases	2,564	2,346	2,543	2,579	2,684	2,697	2,496	2,497	2,578	2,709	2,672	2,458	30,823
Emergency Patients	162	146	162	154	137	160	137	152	159	184	146	171	1,870
MILES	19,943	17,818	19,856	18,521	19,815	19,312	19,068	19,907	19,468	20,674	19,926	19,301	233,609

Number of vehicles available in the area - 7.

REPORT OF THE

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Complaints and Nuisances

Once again there was a slight increase in the number of complaints received and investigated by the Department, and the wide ranging nature can be gauged by the following table.

(a) Repairs, etc.	General housing defects.	137
	Defective pavings.	1
	Suspected mining subsidence.	6
	Damage to structures.	2
(b) Drainage.	Blocked, defective drains and sewers.	41
	Subsoil drainage.	1
(c) Water supply.	Leaking main.	1
	"Taste" in water.	1
(d) Infestations.	Rats and mice.	139
	Insects.	31
	Moles.	1
(e) Refuse, etc.	Re refuse collection and disposal.	22
	Deposits of rubbish, etc.	12
	Abandoned cars.	2
	Burning of rubbish.	3
	Misuse of dustbin.	1
	Recovery of articles inadvertently disposed of.	1
(f) Housing conditions.	Dirty houses and precincts.	3
	Overcrowding.	1
(g) Food, milk, etc.	Objects in food.	3
	Unsound food.	3
	Dirty milk bottle.	2
(h) Miscellaneous.	Offensive smells.	9
	Smoke emissions.	4
	Keeping of animals.	2
	Faulty gas service.	1
		<u>430</u>

Arising from certain of the above complaints, or from routine inspections, action was taken as under in relation to nuisances (excluding housing defects, drains, etc.)

Informal notices outstanding from 1966.	3
" " served in 1967.	17
" " complied with in 1967.	19
" " outstanding at 31.12.67.	1

Drainage and Sewerage

Dwelling houses provided with water-closets	...	...	4,303
" " connected to public sewers	...	...	4,213
" " with satisfactory private drainage	...	...	93
" " provided with pail-closets	...	...	3
Number of pail-closets converted to water-closets	...	...	3

The three remaining houses awaiting conversion (i.e. 2 tenanted and 1 owner-occupied) are situated in scattered locations in the unsewered rural part of the area. It is understood that the tenanted properties will be dealt with under improvement grants in 1968.

Forty-eight hours' notices (section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961) were served on 14 occasions; and clearance and/or repair work was effected as follows:-

By U.D.C. under agreement with agents	...	...	3
" " in default of owners or agents	..	...	-
" private contractors	...	...	11

Water Supplies

All 4,306 dwelling houses are connected to mains supply per the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board.

Samples taken during the year were:-

Chemical	4	} - all satisfactory.
Bacteriological	2	
Plumbo-solvency	3	

As an indication of the chemical characteristics of the supply, the following table gives the Public Analyst's reports on the samples taken:-

	<u>Parts per Million</u>			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Total solids dried at 180°C	282.0	294.0	214.0	194.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	28.2	29.3	41.0	28.2
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	46.6	48.2	67.6	46.2
Nitrates	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	.2.19	1.95	3.96	3.46
Poisonous metals (Lead, etc.)	None	None	None	None
Total hardness	188.0	200.0	172.0	168.0
Temporary hardness	151.2	156.2	141.5	141.5
Permanent hardness	.36.8	43.8	30.5	26.5
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F	0.20	0.25	0.16	0.12
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.056	0.048	0.040	0.040
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.048	0.040	0.024	0.024
Free Chlorine	None	None	None	None
pH value	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.1

Housing Statistics

(a) Closing, Demolition and Clearance Orders

Houses included in representations and/or orders -

(a) Clearance Areas	...	...	Nil
(b) Individual Unfit House	...	...	1

Houses demolished as a result of orders made	...	1
--	-----	---

(b) Unfit houses in which defects were remedied

By owner after informal action	...	...	72
" " " formal notice under Public Health Act...			26
" " " formal notice under Housing Act			-
" L.A. " " " " and Public Health Acts	...		-

(c) Provision of New Houses

Completed by local authority.	62
" " private builders	25

(d) Advances made for acquiring or constructing houses

For acquisition (17 properties)...	£14,350
" construction (1 property) ...	£800

(e) Grants for improvement of housing accommodation

	<u>Owner-occupied</u> <u>houses</u>		<u>Tenanted</u> <u>houses</u>	
(i) <u>Standard Grants</u>				
Applications received and approved	18	(70)	71	(305)
Houses improved - 1967 applications	10	(58)	12	(94)
" " - pre-1967 applications	10		35	
Total amount paid in grants.	£1,281	(£2,854)	£3,161	(£6,199)
Amenities provided:-				
Hot water to bath	6	(12)	20	(45)
" " " wash-basin	6	(12)	20	(46)
" " " sink	6	(12)	20	(45)
Fixed bath	4	(5)	6	(20)
Wash basin	6	(12)	20	(44)
Internal water-closet	20	(54)	43	(80)
Ventilated food store	4	(7)	2	(3)

(ii) Discretionary Grants

Applications received and approved	-	(1)	-	(27)
Houses improved - 1967 applications	-	(1)	-	(3)
" " - pre-1967 applications	-		-	
Total amount paid in grants	-	(£132)	-	(£271)

Note:- Progressive totals as at 31.12.67 are given in brackets.

At first glance, the actual number of improvements completed, in proportion to the number of applications approved, seems somewhat low. However, work in connection with a further 108 standard and 12 discretionary grants had been completed, but final approval for grant payment was not given until January, 1968.

Milk Supply

No. of distributors registered (a) roundsmen	...	...	10
(b) shops, etc.	...	...	26
No. of dairies registered	...	...	5
No. of samples taken under Food & Drugs Act	...	...	5
" " " above found to be adulterated	...	...	-
" " " taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	8 *

* 5 Pasteurised and 3 Sterilised - all of which were satisfactory.

A firm of producers was prosecuted on two separate occasions in connection with dirty bottles; and on each occasion the Bench imposed a fine of £15, plus £10.10s. 0d. costs.

Ice-cream

Premises registered for manufacture	...	...	...	-
" " " storage and sale	...	...	...	33
" " " storage only	...	...	...	-
Samples taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	15*

*all placed in Provisional Grade 1.

The following action was necessary against three vendors in connection with offences arising from the operation of sales vehicles:-

- (a) Warning letter sent to one firm re operation of "chimes" in contravention of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.
- (b) Prosecution of second firm for offences under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 - i.e. reg. 5 (dirty van), reg. 16 (no hot water, soap, nailbrush or drying facilities), and reg. 22 (no refuse receptacle). The court imposed fines totalling £30, plus £6.6s. 0d. costs.
- (c) Prosecution of third firm for offences under the 1966 Regulations aforementioned, i.e. reg. 13 (no name and address on van), and reg. 16 (no hot water and drying facilities). **Fines totalling £13, plus £6.6s. 0d. costs,** were imposed.
A further case against the vehicle operators relative to illegal use of "chimes" was dismissed.

Unsound Food

The following successful prosecutions were taken under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in connection with the sale of food which was "not of the nature, substance or quality demanded", viz:-

- (a) Against two local retailers for the sale of mouldy pork pies; each being fined £10, plus £6.6s. 0d. costs.
- (b) Against a firm of wholesalers relative to a wasp in a tin of peaches; resulting in a fine of £10, plus £10.10s. 0d. costs.

No. of surrenders of unsound food 7

The following table shows the type and weight of food surrendered:-

	c.	q.	lbs.	ozs.
70 tins of cooked Meats	2.	2.	4.	0.
13 boxes of Muscatel Raisins	2.	1.	8.	0.
293 pkts. of Assorted Frozen Foods	1.	0.	15.	0.
	5.	3.	27.	0..

Slaughter of Animals

Although there are no licensed slaughterhouses in the district, the Council issued 12 renewals of licences to slaughter animals; the majority of the applicants having been licensed locally for many years.

Food Premises and Food Hygiene

No. of bakehouses in use	...	...	...	...	1
" " premises registered for:-					
(a) preparation, etc., of fried fish and chips					7
(b) " " " preserved meats, etc.					11

Food Premises and Food Hygiene (Continued)

No. of industrial canteens	...	...	...	...	5
" " school canteens	...	...	...	...	6
" " cafes and snack bars	...	...	...	...	2
" " shops retailing food	...	...	...	...	76
" " clubs and licensed premises	...	...	...	...	11
No. of food hawkers registered in 1967	...	...	...	...	1
" " " " on register at 31.12.67	...	...	...	...	71
" " food storage premises registered	...	...	...	...	9
" " " " " in use	...	...	...	...	3

Generally speaking, routine visits to the various premises have revealed very little to complain about; and what few minor faults did arise were quickly remedied following interviews with proprietors and/or staff.

It is amazing, however, when warnings and even prosecutions seem insufficient to drive home the principles of food hygiene. The attendant of a wet fish stall in the local market was prosecuted for a smoking offence under the 1966 Regulations and was fined £10, plus £5.5s.0d. costs. The same person, regardless of previous warnings, had also been prosecuted for similar offences in 1956, 1958 and 1962; and his seemingly incurable practice cost him on those occasions a total of £30 in fines and £11.11s. 0d. in costs.

One notable feature in 1967 was the completion of the market development on High Street. Embracing a shopping precinct, and both covered and open market facilities, the whole scheme is a welcome improvement aesthetically and a fine addition to the township's trading facilities.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Registrations

<u>Class of Premises</u>	Premises registered at 1.1.67	Premises removed from register in 1967.	Premises registered in 1967.	Premises registered at 31.12.67.
Offices	16	1	-	15
Retail Shops	97	9	8	96
Wholesale Shops and warehouses	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments and canteens	7	-	-	7
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-
Totals -	120	10	8	118

The 10 registrations cancelled were in connection with premises where there was:-

(i) Change in ownership	1 (new owners re-registered)
(ii) Change in ownership	3 (no persons now employed)
(iii) Closure of business	6

The 8 new registrations arose from:-

(i) Establishment of new business	7
(ii) Change in ownership	1 (see (i) above)

Persons employed in Registered Premises

Class of premises	No.
Offices	56
Retail shops	280
Wholesale shops and warehouses	-
Catering establishments and canteens	41
Fuel storage depots	-
Total employed:	377

Total Males	97
Total Females	280

Inspections of registered premises

Class of premises	General	Other
Offices	-	15
Retail shops	9	60
Wholesale shops and warehouses	-	-
Catering establishments and canteens	-	11
Fuel storage depots	-	-
Total inspections:	9	86

The following table shows the number of instances (a) where occupiers rectified shortcomings under the Act following service of informal notice, and (b) where defects, etc., were still outstanding at the end of the year.

In the case of (b), only 13 premises were involved, and it is anticipated that all matters will be rectified early in 1968. However, statutory action will be recommended in those cases where remedial measures are not taken after a reasonable time.

Premises failing to comply with provisions

	<u>Remedied in 1967.</u>	<u>Outstanding at 31.12.67.</u>
Cleanliness - Section 4.		
Dirty walls and ceilings.	1	-
Temperature - Section 6.		
Inadequate heating.	2	-
Absence of thermometer.	2	1
Ventilation - Section 7.		
Inadequate Means.	2	1
Lighting - Section 8.		
Inadequate or faulty lighting.	1	1
Sanitary conveniences - Section 9.		
Defective fittings, etc.	-	1
" compartments.	2	1
Absence of ventilation.	-	1
Dirty compartments.	4	1
Defective lighting.	2	2
Inadequate lighting.	2	4
Washing facilities - Section 10.		
Inadequate facilities.	2	-
Defective fittings.	1	-
Absence of hot water.	1	1
Dirty compartments.	-	1
Accommodation for clothing - Section 12.		
Inadequacy or absence.	2	-
Floors, passage to stairs - Section 16.		
Open handrails.	2	-
Defective staircase.	1	1
Obstructions, etc., in passages.	5	-
First Aid - Section 24.		
Inadequacy or absence of outfit.	5	2
Information for Employees - Section 50.		
Absence of 'Abstract'.	9	6

Exemptions

No applications for exemption have been received in relation to space (section 5), temperature (section 6), sanitary conveniences (section 9) or washing facilities (section 10).

Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted during the year, and no complaints or summary applications were made under section 22 of the Act.

Accidents

Only two accidents were reported during the year - one where an employee slipped whilst clearing rubbish into a refuse store, and the second where an assistant sprained his back whilst lifting a gas cooker. No action was deemed necessary in either case.

Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under the Act.

3 *

* includes one Pupil Inspector.

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.

-

Factories Act, 1961.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspect- ions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecut- ed (5)
Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	3	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	30	86	1	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	9	23	-	-
Total -	40	112	1	-

Cases in which Defects were found -

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pros- ecutions were instit- uted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspctr. (4)	By H.M. Inspctr. (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-

*One case of "Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences" found in 1966 was not resolved, as the firm closed down in 1967.

Cases in which Defects were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspctr.	By H.M. Inspctr.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-

Moveable Dwellings

Fortunately, the visitations by itinerant van dwellers in Outgang Lane were not only few in number but short in duration, thanks to the co-operation afforded by the local police. Even so, the Department still had a considerable amount of rubbish to tidy up on each occasion, and it is unfortunate that the actions of these people are such that local authorities can not be blamed for their reluctance to establish specific sites for them.

Rodent Control

Total number of properties inspected on complaint:-

(a) Non-agricultural	...	...	...	165
(b) Agricultural	...	...	...	-

Treatments carried out and properties involved:-

	<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>	
	<u>Properties</u>	<u>Treatments</u>	<u>Properties</u>	<u>Treatments</u>
(a) On complaint - non-agricultural	146	115	11	11
(b) Agricultural	-	-	-	-
(c) On survey - non-agricultural	27	22	-	-
(d) Agricultural	-	-	-	-
	<u>173</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

In addition to the above, it was necessary to carry out a full poison treatment on some 32 sewer manholes following recorded takes in an annual 10% test bait. Only 11 manholes were affected in the test bait but, in accordance with Ministry techniques, associated manholes were also included in the treatment.

Once again, several cases arose through rats gaining access to houses through broken drains, and each one was responsible for the spending of a considerable amount of time in supervising excavation and repair of drains, exposing of footings, and taking up and re-laying of floors.

Swimming Pool

Three samples were taken during the summer from both the inlet and outlet of the open-air pool, and all proved satisfactory from bacteriological and free chlorine standpoints.

Hairdressers

Three registrations were issued during the year; two being for new businesses and one for re-registration following change of ownership in established premises. Effective establishments at the year end were:-

Male hairdressing	...	...	6
Female "	...	...	16

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Only one renewal licence was applied for and granted.

Scrap Metal Dealers

No additional dealers were registered during the year; and the three existing registrations are effective until mid-1968.

Atmospheric Pollution

Work in this field has merely been confined to (a) investigation of four cases of excessive smoke emissions from local boiler installations, and (b) occasional visits to business and commercial installations to check on heating plant, etc.

Provision of Dustbins

Informal notices served re dustbin renewal	...	201
Statutory " " " " "	...	11
Dustbins issued to U.D.C. properties	...	198
" " " private properties on request		39

Public Cleansing

Once again, the Department maintained a weekly service for domestic and business premises, and a twice-weekly one for schools and certain commercial premises. The only temporary disruptions were occasioned by Bank Holidays, and in April when both lorries' weekly schedules were revised to provide a better balanced work-load for the personnel.

One pleasing feature of 1967 was the check in labour turn-over and for a substantial part of the year the composition of our lorry crews remained stable. This undoubtedly aids efficiency; and I am hoping that the position is not merely of a temporary character.

Although an increasing number of householders are taking advantage of the Council's free service for the removal of household effects, etc., it is disappointing to note that there are still other persons lacking in civic pride who indiscriminately deposit all manner of articles on open spaces within the township. I am at a loss to understand the mentality of anyone who will laboriously and furtively dump furniture, etc., rather than contact the Department and arrange for a free collection.

Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles

Only three abandoned vehicles had to be dealt with during the year; disposal being arranged by the respective owners.

CLINICS HELD AT THE NURSERY HUT, WALTERS ROAD, MALTBY (June 1968)

<u>CLINIC</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
Infant Welfare	Monday a.m. (H.V. only) Monday p.m. Thursday p.m.	Dr. M. J. Hallinan -do-
Ante-natal	Wednesday p.m.	Dr. M. Hallinan
Relaxation	Wednesday p.m.	
School	Tuesday morning (as required)	Dr. M. J. Hallinan
Child Guidance	Tuesday, all day.	Dr. K. Hopkirk, Consultant Psychiatrist. Mrs. I. Pilkington, Educational Psychologist.
Cervical Cytology	Alt. Wednesday mornings. (by appointment).	Dr. M. J. Hallinan

Staff attached to General Practitioners

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Health Visitor</u>	<u>Home Nurse</u>	<u>Midwife</u>
Dr. J. Hallinan	Miss A. Sellars	Mrs. J. Dihnah	Mrs. E. Mozley
Dr. P. R. Woodcock	-do-	-do-	-do-
Dr. J. Balbirnie	Miss A. Sellars	Mrs. M. Parkin	-do-
Dr. J.C. Gregg	-do-	-do-	Mrs. S. Loftus
Dr. F. Gabbani	-do-	-do-	-do-

MIDWIVES. HOME NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS (June 1968)

Divisional Nursing Officer

Telephone Number

Mrs. A. Brooks,
Green Cottage, Church Lane, Dore,
Sheffield.

Sheffield 360665

M i d w i v e s

Mrs. M. J. Bowers,
231 Rotherham Road, Maltby.

Maltby 2789

Mrs. S. J. G. Loftus,
14 Beech Road, Maltby.

Maltby 2715

Mrs. E. Mozley,
"Bewdley", Toad Lane, Brampton-en-le-Morthen,
Thurcroft.

Wickersley 4395

H o m e N u r s e s

Mrs. J. M. Dibnah,
91 Pear Tree Avenue, Bramley.

Wickersley 4401

Mrs. M. Parkin,
162 Rotherham Road, Maltby.

Maltby 2319

H e a l t h V i s i t o r s

Miss A. Sellars,
24 Lindum Drive, Wickersley.

Wickersley 3867

A s s i s t a n t H e a l t h V i s i t o r

Mrs. K. Hale,
20 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby.

Divisional Health Office,
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Grove Road,
Rotherham.

Rotherham 3131-2-3 or
Rotherham 78056.

